



The above has reference, doubtless, to an address lately delivered by me in New-Haven, inimical to the Colonization Society. I made no statement in which I am not prepared to substantiate by indubitable and plenary evidence. Will any friend of that city forward me an account of the proceedings of the above meeting? Implicit faith—says Algernon Sidney—belongs to fools; and truth is comprehended by examining principles.



For the Liberator.  
**'REVIEW ON AFRICAN COLONIZATION.'—NO. 2.**

The Reviewer labors hard to build up the reputation of Liberia as having a healthful climate. His assertions, on this subject, are not less bold and unhesitating, than those I quoted in the first number, concerning the object of the Colonization Society, in making a settlement on the coast of Africa. He introduces the subject as follows:—

'But the climate! the deadly African climate! What can be done in such a climate? In regard to the unwholesomeness of the climate, all that can be said is, that it is a tropical climate, and a new country.' Indeed, is this all that can be said? I think it will be seen that something more can be said, before the subject is dismissed. The Reviewer proceeds: 'It is unquestionable in the present condition of that country, white men cannot expect to enjoy the health which they might have in their own native regions. Yet the mortality among the Agents in Liberia, has not exceeded the mortality of English Bishops in India.' And how great has been this mortality among the Bishops in India? Only this—*all of them have died*, and died in a short period after their arrival. It is true, that all the Agents at Liberia have not died there; some of them have fled for their lives, and died at home. What is the meaning of such a statement as this? Can it be that the Reviewer intended to deceive the public on this subject? Can it be that he supposed them to be ignorant whether the Bishops in India lived in that country, two or fifty years, before the climate swept them away? I can hardly suppose this, and yet, unquestionably, some object was intended to be promoted by this statement. Was it intended to have an influence on our free black population? to induce them to embark hastily in an enterprise, in which the lives of so many have already been sacrificed? This comparison of the healthfulness of Liberia, to that of India, seems to me very much as if the Reviewer had said,—Let no one be alarmed at the mortality in Liberia; greater numbers will not die there in a week or month, than died in a single night in the black hole of Calcutta.

It was, probably, such representations as these, that induced the lamented Ashmun to quit his native land, and brave the pestilential vapors of the marshes of Liberia; which, in a short time, cut the thread of life, and numbered him with the dead. And is it nothing that a man of his worth, and excellence of character; of his energetic mind, and unwarping christian principles; of his elevation of purpose, and undaunted fortitude of soul, should be cut off in others be lulled by the same syren song, into the same dangers, and be induced to throw away their lives, under a vertical sun, at Liberia? And for what? Not to convert the heathen; not to extend commerce and civilization; not to bring to a final termination the trade in the bodies and souls of men, or to enlarge the circles of science; but to prepare the way for the free blacks of our country, to be induced to quit it, and to establish a republic on the coast of Africa.

The Reviewer continues: 'In repeated instances, newly arrived emigrants, especially when landing in an unfavorable season of the year, have suffered severely. But the average mortality among the free people of color, in Liberia, is by no means greater than the average mortality among the people of color in New-York and Philadelphia. (This remains to be proved.) *There is no proof whatever that the climate is pestilential.* The natives are not visited from year to year with sweeping and desolating sickness. No plague as in Turkey, no cholera as in India, carries away its crowds of victims. *No malaria* drives away the population from entire districts.' This language is sufficiently explicit, and as decided as if it had issued from an oracle. There can be no doubt now, that the coast of Africa, in 12 degrees of north latitude, is the very spot where health has taken up her chosen residence. No doubt,

'Here, every breeze bears health upon its wings.'

Let us examine, however, and see whether these bold assertions agree with the printed statements given by the Colonization Society; for I trust that their testimony will not be rejected.

'The death of the lamented Gordon, and eight out of eleven generous seamen, who, with him, volunteered their services to guarantee the truce settled by Capt. Laing, has been already communicated to the public. *All these individuals fell victims to the climate*, within four weeks from the sailing of the Prince Regent, on the 4th of December.' (African Repository for Sept. 1826.)

'It can never be sufficiently regretted, that the sickness which had begun a fearful inroad upon the crew of that ship (Cyane) during her stay at the Cape, should have issued in the death of no less than forty persons, soon after her arrival in America.' (African Rep. Sept. 1826.)

N. B. The Cyane staid at Montserado twenty-two days.

Before making further quotations, I will add a remark or two. From these statements it is proved, 1st. That Mr Gordon, the officer, and eight of elev-

en seamen; that is, in all, nine out of twelve, or three-quarters of the whole number who generously staid at the Cape, in order to enforce the truce which had been agreed upon between the colonists and their enemies, died within four weeks of the sailing of the vessel in which they came.

2d. All these fell victims to the climate.

3d. Forty of the crew of the Cyane died in consequence of that ship touching at the Cape, and remaining there twenty-two days.

With these facts before him, I would ask any fair-minded, unprejudiced man, whether the Reviewer is authorized to say, '*there is no proof whatever that the climate is pestilential*'? What proof is sufficient to satisfy him? Must every individual die before it is proper to call the healthfulness of the climate in question? If the Cyane had touched at New-Orleans, or at the Havana, or at Carthagena, and had remained twenty-two days, and forty of her crew had died in consequence; and one of her officers had given a statement to the Navy Department, of the circumstances, and had concluded by saying, *there is no proof whatever, that the climate where the ship lay is pestilential*; what would have been thought and said by the public? Would not every man who regarded truth and propriety say, that the statement was a perfect outrage upon common decency; that it was as stupid, as it was contrary to the fact?

June 20th, 1826, Mr Ashmun informs the Secretary of the Colonization Society, that thirteen out of thirty-two, who went out in the Vine, had died; and, he adds, '*the survivors seem not likely soon to recover their strength of body or of mind*: the latter having, in a great majority of cases, been severely shattered.' The Vine sailed from Boston in the winter. Among the colonists a church was organized; most or all the members of which died.

'The climate of Africa has generally had the reputation of being unhealthy; but when the number and extent of its marshes, and the habits of the natives are known, this circumstance will be no cause of wonder. When those marshes shall be cleared and cultivated, and the inhabitants shall become civilized and cleanly, it is, perhaps, not too much to expect, that the world will not furnish a region more salubrious and healthful than Africa.'—(African Rep. January, 1829.)

On the 17th January, 1830, Mr Sessing and his wife, and Mr Buhner, arrived at Monrovia. On the 1st of February, the two latter were attacked with the country fever, and on the 26th of March Mr Buhner died. On the 28th February, Messrs Dietchy and Grance arrived, and on the 22d of March the former also news from the Gold Coast, says he received 'where our Society, two years ago, began a second mission. At that time four of our brethren were sent to that place, by way of Copenhagen, where they staid some time, to acquire the Danish language. And now, Rev. Mr Henke writes, that his fellow-laborers finished their course below, last August, 1829. *They likewise died of the country fever*, and he was left behind to weep over the graves of his beloved brethren. This fact, my dear friend, that six out of twelve have died already, in the short space of two years, and two others suffered so much from their sickness, that they were advised by their doctor to leave this country for their cooler home, caused us to despond.' (Rev. Mr Sessing's letter, Af. Rep. June, 1830.)

N. B. Since this was written, another of the missionaries has died.

I have given these copious extracts relative to the healthfulness of Monrovia, for the very purpose of having those who read this article satisfied, that the atmosphere of the country is, notwithstanding it is denied by the Reviewer, a pestilential atmosphere. White people, and people of color, have both found it to be so, by bitter experience. Thirteen out of thirty-two colored people, who went out in the Vine, died in a short time. This is a most fearful proportion, more than one-third; and yet the Reviewer, with this, and all the other facts I have stated, before him, says, *that there is no proof whatever, that the climate is pestilential.* The people of this country do not hesitate in considering the climate of New-Orleans, or of the Havana, to be pestilential, when one-third of the people going to these places, from the States north of the Chesapeake, are cut off in a short time, and laid in the grave. They not only so consider this, but it is their customary language, and a man who expressed a doubt on the subject, would be judged beside himself. And why should not we use the same language with respect to Liberia, when the facts I have quoted stare us in the face? These facts, and many more of a similar character, have long been before the public. They are furnished by the friends and promoters of this modern quixotic plan of establishing a republic on the coast of Africa. They have never been contradicted or disproved. They are, therefore, true; and if those Agents of the Colonization Society, who have lost their lives in the marshes and bogs of Liberia, could again revisit us, they would declare them to be true.

But there is no malaria on the African coast! And what is malaria? It is a state of atmosphere

poisoned by exhalations from marshes and stagnant waters. The term first came into common use from descriptions of the pestilential air, which rises from the Pontine marshes, in the neighborhood of Rome; and which, within a few years, has depopulated and rendered uninhabitable a part of that city. If the Pontine marshes in Italy generate the malaria, why should not the marshes of Liberia generate it likewise; particularly, as these are in a much warmer country? But we are not left to conjecture on this subject. The evidence before us is complete. The Agents have died; the vessels which stop but a few weeks, lose a large proportion of their crews. The people of color, themselves, die in many instances; one vessel, the Vine, lost more than one-third of the colonists she carried out. And yet this is no malaria.—The very cause assigned, by those who live at Liberia, for the deaths which have occurred in such numbers, is, *the number and extent of its marshes; they fall, say they, victims to the climate.* The Rev. Mr Sessing says, that his companions who had been swept away so suddenly, *died of the country fever.* And yet there is no malaria. When we are informed that if a person goes into the country eight or ten miles, from Charleston, during certain months in the year, and stays but three days, that death almost certainly ensues, we conclude that malaria abounds; or when our northern or eastern people go to New-Orleans, or the Havana, and die in great numbers, within a short time, it is a fair inference that the marshes and stagnant waters near those cities, have thrown out malignant exhalations, and a malaria is generated; and why should not the marshes on the coast of Africa produce a similar effect? These positive declarations of the Reviewer concerning the health of Liberia, are not supported by facts. They are mere assertions, and as such, can have no weight with an intelligent and impartial community. The very fact, and one which is well supported, that the people of color from the low-grounds along our coast, south of the Chesapeake, bear the climate of Liberia better than those to the north and east, is a conclusive proof of the existence of malaria in that country. They have been habituated, from their infancy, to breathe a pestilential state of atmosphere; malaria has been incorporated into the fibres and muscles of their bodies; and, therefore, the injury they receive from the exhalations of the Liberian marshes, is comparatively small; while the former having been long accustomed to pure and healthful air, are swept down in great numbers, when they are so unfortunate as to be landed on the coast of Africa.

PHILELEUTHEROS.

## SLAVERY RECORD.

Here is another specimen of American justice!—If a white man kills a slave, he is fined a trifling sum; but if a slave merely wounds a white man, without taking his life, he is forthwith hung upon a gallows.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 6.

The slave Elijah, on Saturday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, underwent the dreadful punishment of the law, for having wounded, with the intention of killing, Mr Pandely. A negro lad, about sixteen years old, formerly a companion of Elijah, was so much shocked at the fate of his companion, that he took spasms, and died in a few hours.

**Slave Trade.**—Extract of a letter from a gentleman who has recently visited the island of Cuba. He says:

'The slave trade, perhaps, was never carried on more vigorously than now. Several slavers sailed for the coast while I was there, and some came in. They will land their slaves within 20 miles of the city of Havana, and march them in a body to the city, as from the country plantations; and the double-lion will effectually blind any officer whose duty it is to arrest them. The vessel after landing her slaves comes openly into the harbor, and no notice is taken of it. I became acquainted with a man who had been engaged in one of these Guineamen. He said there was not the least difficulty in landing slaves; that the principal men were engaged in the traffic, and often the officers of government. He further added that when he was out he cared but very little for the appearance of the American flag; but when John Bull's cross was seen, they 'looked wild.' With how much truth this implied reproach was cast upon the American flag I cannot say. But such was his expression.'

**Colored Freeman.**—A writer in a late Wilmington, North Carolina, Recorder, complains of the effects of the act of our last session, in relation to our freemen of color, which imposes a quarantine of 40 days on a vessel having a free person of color on board. In nine cases out of ten, no white sailor can be employed as cook or steward; and in such case, a captain would either have to go without either of these necessary adjuncts, or sail to some other state. At present, we understand, the merchants of Wilmington are in want of vessels to carry away the produce lying on their wharves. But few vessels are owned in the port, and they must have cooks at least, yet if they carry a free colored man out in that capacity, they cannot bring him back, and but few will engage on these terms. This writer very correctly adds, that a string may be stretched till it breaks! It is admitted that slavery is a curse to the southern states. Would it not be better to think of some means of getting rid of it, rather than thus fly in the face of humanity and the constitution?

Raleigh Reg.

## JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

### A YOUNG ORATOR.

A recent visit to Mr S. H. Gloucester's Academy for colored boys and girls, in Philadelphia, gave us the most lively satisfaction. The scholars acquitted themselves in History, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. &c. in a very creditable manner. At the close of the examination, a handsome and intelligent lad took the floor, and addressed us in the following style, with a propriety of gesture and intonation far beyond his years:

'I am much gratified that I can see the man, face to face, who is endeavoring to relieve the deplorable condition of our colored brethren, leaving his white friends who are opposed to our having the rights of man; who is trying to show the white men, that we are not the race born for slavery, which they say we are; who is publishing to the world, that we have as much right to our liberty as the white man; who is undergoing the greatest hardships to put down the difference between the white man and the colored man. They say that God created man free and equal, but their actions are contrary.'

Our friend Mr Lundy is also laboring in the cause. He lives among the slaveholders, and he sees every day what the slaves have to endure. Their backs are covered with clotted blood, whilst our masters are making them work as hard as they possibly can, and are still trying to make them work harder; and still the white man can say that all men are born free and equal. Our friends Messrs Tappan and Jocelyn have also espoused our cause, and are about raising means between the friendly white and colored people throughout many of the States and West Indies, to raise a College for colored students in New-Haven: they are also using vigorous measures to establish high schools to prepare young men for college; and Mr Tappan says he himself will give \$1000 to its support, and he will still do more; the object in view is likely to be effected.

You, with the above named gentlemen, have no doubt been highly gratified at the Convention of the People of Color, held in the city of Philadelphia last week—the second convention ever held by the people of color in the United States. The chief object of the Convention was to form the best plans to meliorate the condition of our brethren. Fifty years ago, the white population, throughout the United States, met in the city of Philadelphia, to meliorate their condition. We can see they have gained their independence, by perseverance, by uniting themselves heart and hand. Our condition is as bad as was theirs, and in some cases worse: we are not only slaves to our country, but are slaves to every white man personally. We have the same intellect and the same prospect; then let us join heart and hand, and in a few years we may gain our independence. I shall conclude my few remarks, by wishing you a long life and prosperity in your undertaking; and when your career of days is ended, may you reap your reward.'

Here the address, in manuscript, was put into our hands, which, Mr Gloucester assured us, had received no emendation, neither had its topics been selected for the lad: it was all his own. His name is JOHN E. BURR, and his age is twelve years and six months. We trust Messrs. Tappan and Jocelyn will excuse the publication of their names, as our only motive in inserting the address, is to show the capacity of a colored youth.

The following address was given to us, at the same time, the production of another scholar, named WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS, aged about 16 years. It may serve to show how deeply the spirit of liberty is pervading the breasts of the rising generation.

### A WORD TO AFRIC'S BLEEDING SONS.

Brothers—Methinks our unhappy days are drawing to a close. Are you so lost in thought, that you stand like ideots, and let the white man reign lord of the universe, when we were all born free and equal? Are you dumb, or do you intend to sleep forever in ignorance? Why do you not arouse, and shout for liberty or death? Or do you say within yourselves, that you will wait until the white man's poor, mean generosity extends so low, as to condescend to set you free, one by one? If you think this, I say no—for it will never be until God puts into each heart of the rising generation the spirit of a Hannibal. And when we that enjoy—no, not enjoy—when we that breathe a little of the fresh air of this boasted land of liberty and independence; when we see and feel the wrongs of our brethren in the south, and ask God to enable and strengthen us to draw the sword of liberty, and burst the bands of slavery asunder.—O, then will the white man begin to spare us and let us free; for then we will be too great for him to reign over us any longer.

Brothers—I conclude this short speech by informing you that I am but a young advocate in our cause; but I hope, before many years roll round, that I may be found conspicuous.

\* Arthur Tappan, Esq. of New-York city, the prince of philanthropists.  
 † Rev. Simeon S. Jocelyn of New-Haven, a devoted friend to the cause of emancipation.



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COLLEGE FOR THE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

During our residence in Baltimore, the erection of a College, on the manual labor system, for the education of colored youth, was a subject of frequent conversation among several warm-hearted individuals. It was finally abandoned, owing to a want of confidence in its success.

We were agreeably surprised, last May, by the following letter from a distinguished philanthropist in Connecticut:

DEAR SIR—Several persons, who are deeply affected with the condition of the people of color in this country, have for a considerable length of time felt the importance of an institution of learning to educate colored young men, who should become well qualified to fill important stations in society; who would have, by means of intelligence and science, combined with piety, a power to elevate and strengthen their brethren; to remove the prejudices of the whites, and to lead on to the sure and triumphant conflicts which are at hand with error and oppression.

When this subject was suggested to ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq., more than eighteen months ago, his generous mind embraced it as a noble and most desirable object. He then offered to be one of ten persons, who should each give \$1000 to establish such an institution, suggesting that the whites should raise ten thousand, and the colored people ten thousand more. Some circumstances have delayed the early commencement of the institution, but it has been a subject of deep interest and of frequent conversation to this moment.

We rejoice that some effort is making to educate young men, who may become instruments of enlightening Africa, but cannot consent that in the institution now proposed, any fetters should hold the minds of the youth on the subject of their future residence and field of usefulness. That such men, as we hope would come from such an institution, are needed in our country pre-eminently, no one acquainted with the case will deny. But we would not raise up men for this country exclusively; we would improve and enlarge the mind and its field of vision, and let the choice of the individual and the providence of God direct his course of duty and the field of his labors.

It is desirable to connect the mechanic arts, and some degree of agriculture and horticulture, with this institution.

It is important that a foundation be laid for the establishment of a more perfected state of society, in every part of our country, among the people of color, and in other parts of the world where they reside. You are perfectly aware of the disadvantages which attend them in their efforts for this object. It is thought, therefore, that the College should be so connected with many useful pursuits, and with the advantages of domestic and social life, as would prepare the young men for active life and to aid their brethren, in other places, in all those things which make men happy, and which give them, as individuals and as communities, influence in the world.

It is proposed that the people of color should have every desirable privilege respecting the appointment of Professors and the management of the College: at least, that their right shall be as great in the case as that of their white friends, who may have some part of the direction of the College.

It is high time to act efficiently for this long abused and oppressed people. God is with them; he will plead their cause; and he will be with us and our associates, if we and they arise for their help. He will defend and bless us. The arrows of our enemies will fall at our feet harmless: the shafts of those who decry the wisdom and benevolence of those who cannot be guided nor held back by slaveholders—who ask not what is politic but what is duty—who will not accredit that benevolence which denies the claims of justice—will pass by like the wind, and be no more remembered.

In consequence of the intelligence contained in the above letter, we determined to visit Philadelphia, in company with two philanthropic individuals, in order to lay the subject before the Convention of Colored Delegates. Our mission was successful. The delegates, fortunately, were men of large, sound sense and of far-sighted vision. They unanimously approved of the establishment of a College, and decided upon New-Haven as the place of its location. Rev. SAMUEL E. CORNISH was selected as the travelling Agent to obtain subscriptions and donations for the institution. He has accepted of his appointment. Further particulars hereafter.

We think we have a good claim upon the patronage of decent people, not having defiled our sheet with a narration of the vulgar brawls which have recently taken place at Washington—brawls disgraceful to the nation and libels upon civilization.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, is dangerously sick and not expected to recover.

The fifty-fifth farce of American Independence was celebrated with unusual eclat throughout the land. We are a wonderfully complacent people—as modest as complacent—and still more remarkable for our consistency! Our love of liberty increases with the multiplication of our slaves. Certainly, our slave population is larger by SIXTY THOUSAND souls than it was at the last anniversary; and yet when have we made so extensive and boisterous a parade of our patriotism?

In this city, an oration was delivered before the municipal authorities, by Professor Palfrey, and another by William F. Otis, Esq. before the 'Young Men.' These performances are applauded in the city papers. A very bountiful dinner was provided at Quincy Hall, (at the close of which the 'Young Men,' we learn, became very patriotic,) and the usual superfluity of toasts given. We select only one of them, which may refer either to Slavery or Nal-lification:

OUR POLITICAL EDEN—Redundant in the good fruits of liberty, of which all may partake and live, but of the fruit of the evil tree, nurtured at the South of the garden, 'the day that thou eatest thou shalt surely die.'

There were two Sunday School celebrations by the schools connected with the Congregational and the Baptist Churches.

At a Vestry meeting, in the morning, I am told (I regret my absence) that the Rev. Dr Beecher very earnestly called upon every man, woman and child to put their hands into their pockets, and contribute money in aid of the Colonization Society. He gravely declared, that the removal of the whole colored population to Africa was an enterprise of easy accomplishment! Notwithstanding my great, perhaps extravagant admiration of the Doctor, I beg leave to doubt his assumption. It is astonishing that he should cherish such a gross delusion. I know it is easy to make calculations. I know it is an old maxim, that 'figures cannot lie;' and I very well know, too, that our philanthropic arithmeticians are prodigiously fond of FIGURING, but of doing nothing else. Give them a slate and pencil, and in fifteen minutes they will clear the continent of every black skin; and, if desired, throw in the Indians to boot. While they depopulate America, they find not the least difficulty in providing for the wants of the emigrating myriads to the coast of Africa: we have ships enough, and, notwithstanding the hardness of the times, money enough. O, the surpassing utility of the arithmetic! it is more potent than the stone of the philosopher, which is to transmute, at a touch, base metal into pure gold!

The Doctor informed his hearers that the Society was opposed only by 'A FEW FOOLISH WHITES.' The folly, however, threatens to be contagious. I, for one, have no desire to shrink from his compliment.

He also stated, if our informant did not misinterpret, that 'A FEW OTHER FOOLISH WHITES' were advocating the immediate emancipation of the slaves, reckless of the consequences. This compliment, also, I accept without hesitation.

After all, I think it will be easy to prove that he is not more sapient than immediate abolitionists. I never knew him to be wise enough, in his pulpit, to tell his hearers that if they were habitually guilty of drunkenness, of exercising cruelty, of stealing property, of committing adultery, they must refrain from these crimes gradually, and aim at an uncertain, indefinite, far-off reformation. Such a doctrine might quiet the consciences and tickle the ears of drunkards, tyrants, thieves and debauchees; but it would hardly be tolerated, even from the lips of LYMAN BEECHER, by the worshippers in Bowdoin-street meeting-house. Now, slavery is a violation of every natural right; it is a system of robbery, adultery, cruelty and murder; and its perpetuity justly exposes the nation to the wrath of Heaven. Yet he is foolish, in the Doctor's estimation, who tells the slaveholders to leave off their sins at once, and to be, to-day, honest and humane men! For one, I cannot listen to any proposal for a gradual abolition of wickedness.

Among the 'FOOLISH WHITES' who are madly calling for the immediate abolition of slavery, may be reckoned a very large majority of the wisest and best men in Great Britain—including CLARKSON, WILBERFORCE, BROUGHAM, LUSHINGTON, STEPHENS, and O'CONNELL—and the most eminent clergymen of all denominations—together with many estimable men in our own country. These are convinced, by sad experience, that the doctrine of gradual abolition is a cheat—a lie—a delusion; and that it will be always in the future tense.

In the next breath, after his reprimand of abolitionists—I am told—the Doctor earnestly besought his brethren to pray for the success of the Poles in battle, and the overthrow of their oppressors! Why not also urge them to pray that the slaves at the south may succeed in destroying their masters? Are the Poles more than men? are the slaves less? or is the yoke of the former more galling than that of the slaves? or have they a superior claim upon the sympathies of christians?

The Doctor conceded that we owe the people of color a heavy debt; and the way to pay it, was to send them out of the country! This is the same logic which was used by one of the officers of the Colonization Society, at a recent meeting in Hartford. He said—'The blacks are justly entitled to the whole southern territory—and how shall we liquidate their claim? BY SENDING THEM TO AFRICA!!!' This is, unquestionably, a New Way to pay Old Debts.

ADVANCING!

At the Sabbath School Exhibition, held in Park-street Church on the Fourth of July, the colored boys were permitted to occupy pews one fourth of the way up the side aisle. The march of equality has certainly begun in Boston! The next stride, we trust, will carry them up to the pulpit. N. B. The colored girls took their seats near the door, as usual.

A word in relation to the exercises. The singing, by the children, was eminently harmonious and soul-subduing, sweeter than the warbling of birds. The Rev. Dr Wisner's address to them, we suppose must be styled appropriate for the occasion, although we doubt whether it was not more showy than serviceable. Children are not readily instructed in a crowd by a public harangue. One portion of the Doctor's homiletical remarks was particularly reprehensible. Strange to relate, he undertook to convince the little boys and girls that infant sprinkling was baptism. How did he succeed? How! why thus: You know, said he, that Lydia and her household were baptized. Now we read of the house of David, &c. which included children; therefore Lydia had children; therefore children were baptized! An argument, about as ingenious as pertinent.

Notices of Brazil in 1828 and 1829; by Rev. R. Walsh, L. L. D., M. R. I. A., Author of a Journey from Constantinople, &c. &c. 2 vols. Boston: 1831.

Mr Walsh is well known to the reading public as the author of a very pleasant work, giving an account of his travels from Constantinople across the continent of Europe. The present volumes will be read, by all lovers of travels, with the same interest which they found in the Journey from Constantinople. We might easily recommend this work for the full and accurate information which it gives of the government of Brazil, the habits and morals of the people, the exuberant fertility of the soil, and its rich mineral treasure. We might praise it for its lively and graceful style, and the striking pictures of natural scenery which it presents. Though the merits of the work, in these and other particulars, are great, we shall not attempt to enumerate them: the chief value of it, in our eyes, is the just representation which it gives of slavery in Brazil. We have in several of our papers given extracts from it on this subject, and propose hereafter to continue them. They cannot be read without a deep and melancholy interest. Mr Walsh does not content himself with giving mere declamation against slavery, but presents a multitude of facts in regard to it, which must convince even the most incredulous, of the frightful character of the system, and of the miseries which it has entailed upon Brazils,—miseries which, under the most favorable circumstances, cannot be completely removed except in a long succession of ages. The conclusion which we think every unprejudiced mind must draw from the perusal of these volumes, is, that the institution of slavery admits of no remedy but its abolition. We think that our brethren in the southern States may derive much benefit from a perusal of this work, if they will only attend to the lessons which it teaches. They should remember, however unpalatable these lessons may be, that they come from a disinterested spectator, who merely passes his judgment upon what he sees and hears; and that his opinions are much more likely to be correct than those of persons whose education and self-interest both lead to support the present state of society.

We do not propose, at this time, to make any analysis of Mr Walsh's remarks on Slavery. One statement, however, is so interesting that we cannot refrain from repeating it. He informs us that the conduct of the free people of color in Brazil has been so exemplary, as to have led to serious proposals for the enfranchisement of the slaves. We hope that our own free people of color will reflect upon this circumstance, and aim by their own good conduct to produce a similar state of feeling among the slaveholding States.

Ex-President JAMES MONROE died at New-York, on Monday, July the fourth, at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M. On the same day of this month, in 1826, the Ex-Presidents, Adams and Jefferson, also finished their mortal career. Mr Monroe was 73. Mr A. was 91—Mr J. 84.

The publication of the Lynn Mirror, to our regret and the loss of community, has been suspended. Mr Lewis deserves great credit for the manner in which he conducted it.

The Haytiens have sent 20,000 lbs. of Coffee for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the three memorable days of July at Paris.

Brig Criterion has sailed from New-York to Norfolk, to receive 100 emigrants for Liberia. This vessel was to have sailed on the 5th of May! Slow work. We could not learn, while in New-York, that any colored persons intended to emigrate from that city.

The oration delivered by Ex-President Adams, at Quincy, on Monday, is described by a writer in the Salem Register, to be 'worth all the orations he ever heard in his life.'

Mr William R. Collier, of this city, is now the Editor of the Journal of Humanity, Mr Tracy having assumed the management of the Recorder. From Mr Collier's indefatigable industry and talents, we expect to receive a valuable paper.

The Haytian Government has rejected the ultimatum of France, and it is feared hostilities will ensue. Has not France had enough of St. Domingo?

Passenger in brig Susan, at this port, from Hayti, Mons. Pierre Fabre.

The second number of 'Phileleutheros' merits a careful perusal. It was written before the recent afflictive intelligence from Liberia had been received.

Several communications on file. A valuable one from Sandy Hill, N. Y. next week.

A fire broke out in New-York on Saturday morning, in the centre of the block bounded by Amity, Greene, Mercer, and Fourth streets. All the buildings on the block, except one, were either totally destroyed or greatly injured. Another destructive fire took place on Monday night, and destroyed nearly the whole square bounded by Hudson, Varick, Vandam and Charlestown streets. About 50 buildings, including a Baptist Church, were consumed. It is stated that the conflagration was occasioned by fire crackers thrown into a yard where there were shavings.

Within the last eight days we have recorded the death of four married women in this city and Brooklyn, most or all of whom, there is reason to believe, perished by the hands of their own husbands!!

N. Y. Journal of Com.

One of the Roxbury hourlies was upset on the Neck on Monday by the breaking of an axletree, and several of the passengers hurt; one lady is said to have had her collar bone broken. Mr Abel Coolidge, fruit dealer, who was on the outside, had his jaw broken, and his children hurt.

A child about four years old was killed in Ann-street, by a carriage which was backed in the street.

Drowned in Wilmington pond, on Saturday last, Rev. John E. Weston, lately pastor of the Baptist church at Lechmere Point, Cambridge.

NOTICE.

The Gentlemen of Color of Boston and its vicinity, are requested to attend a public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, July 12th, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance, interesting to them. By request of Thomas Dalton, John T. Hilton, James H. Howe and others.

CHARLES MITCHELL, ESQ.

The Baltimore papers mention the death of this distinguished Counsellor and Attorney at law, in that city. He was a native of Connecticut, and son of the Hon. Judge Mitchell. Were it in my power, I would build a monument to his memory more durable than marble. Although I was a stranger to him, he generously volunteered his services as Counsel at my first trial for libel, (at the risk of his popularity in that corrupt city,) and defended me in a brave and masterly style. Indignation and shame at the continuance of the accursed traffic in human flesh—sympathy for the poor victims of oppression—love for the cause of universal liberty—kindled his feelings into a blaze. His eloquence 'was a torrent that carried every thing before it. He thundered—he lightened.' Before any other Court, he would have been successful. A handsome compensation was urged upon him, but he peremptorily—almost indignantly—rejected it. He again offered his services at my second trial, but I determined to make no further defence.

Of his attainments as a lawyer—the fertility and amplitude of his mind—and the sweetness and energy of his eloquence, it is difficult to speak in sober terms. The benevolence of his heart was as expansive as the ocean. He might have stood almost without a rival in the land; but, unhappily, his princely bark, deep with its freight of pearls and precious things, struck against a rock which has destroyed the magnificent fleets of nations, and went down to a premature sepulchre.

I bestow this poor tribute upon his memory, with mingled emotions of pleasure and pain. As he was ever ready to espouse the cause of the oppressed, I humbly trust he also has found an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR,

IN

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK,

And other Cities, during the month of June, 1831.

BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

PRICE 12 CENTS.

For sale at this office. July 9.



## LITERARY.

For the Liberator.

## OH, TELL ME NOT.

Oh, tell me not that Wealth has power  
To make its votaries blest;  
Can soothe, in tribulation's hour,  
The guilty soul to rest;—  
For though Golconda's brightest gems  
May sparkle in its store,  
When conscience' fearless voice condemns,  
It can beguile no more.

Oh, tell me not that Honor's wreath  
Can cure the heart of woe,  
Can faithful Friendship's piousd sheathe,  
Ere it has dealt the blow;—  
For though its crescent be as bright  
As Luna's silver beams,  
It cannot gild misfortune's night  
With its delusive gleams.

Oh, tell me not that Beauty's zone,  
With every grace bedeck'd,  
Can gild the heart whose joys have flown,  
Whose brightest hopes are wreck'd;—  
For though a peerless lustre glows  
Round Beauty's radiant crest,  
It cannot give the soul repose,  
With sin and guilt oppress.

But tell me that Religion's beam  
Can heavenly bliss impart;  
Oh, tell me, that its ray serene  
Can heal the broken heart;—  
For well I know this can control  
The tyrant Passion's sway,  
Can shed a sunshine o'er the soul,  
When earthly joys decay. MARY.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1831.

## FLOWERS IN A ROOM OF SICKNESS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Bear them not from grassy dells,  
Where wild bees have honey-cells;  
Not from where sweet water-sounds  
Thrill the green wood to its bounds;  
Not to waste their scented breath  
On the silent room of Death!

Kindred to the breeze they are,  
And the glow-worm's emerald star,  
And the bird whose song is free,  
And the many-whispering tree;  
Oh! too deep a love, and vain,  
They would win to Earth again!

Spread them not before the eyes,  
Closing fast on summer skies!  
Woo thou not the spirit back  
From its lone and viewless track,  
With the bright things which have birth  
Wide o'er all the color'd Earth!

With the violet's breath would rise  
Thoughts too sad for her who dies;  
From the lily's pearl-cup shed,  
Dreams too sweet would haunt her bed;  
Dreams of youth—of spring-time eves—  
Music—beauty—all she leaves!

Hush! 't is thou that dreaming art,  
Calmer is her gentle heart.  
Yes! o'er fountain, vale, and grove,  
Leaf and flower, hath gushed her love;  
But that passion, deep and true,  
Knows not of a last adieu.

Types of lovelier forms than these,  
In their fragile mould she sees;  
Shadows of yet richer things,  
Born beside immortal springs,  
Into fuller glory wrought,  
Kindled by surpassing thought!

Therefore, in the lily's leaf  
She can read no word of grief;  
O'er the woodbine she can dwell,  
Murmuring not—farewell—farewell!  
And her dim, yet speaking eye,  
Greets the violet solemnly.

Therefore, once, and yet again,  
Strew them o'er her bed of pain;  
From her chamber take the gloom,  
With a light and flush of bloom:  
So should one depart, who goes  
Where no Death can touch the rose!

From a very good 'Ode for the Fourth of July,' in the last Salem Observer, we select the following stanzas:

'But what plaintive note of anguish  
Our exulting mirth restrains;  
While a race of sufferers languish,  
Doom'd to slavery's galling chains?  
'T is the hapless Afric, here,  
Sighing o'er his wrongs severe!

O let kind commiseration  
Plead for wrong'd humanity;  
And with gen'rous emulation,  
Let the suffering captives free!  
Ye who Freedom's blessing know,  
Still the sacred boon bestow!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE UNITED STATES, THE STATE OF GEORGIA, AND THE CHEROKEES.

It is now entirely certain, that the whole power of the United States is enlisted on the side of Georgia, to oppress, if not to exterminate, the Cherokees. The policy is to keep the Indians in ignorance, and for this object all the missionaries are ordered out of their territory. The Rev. Mr. Worcester has been removed from the Post Office at New Echota, by order of the President, for no other reason but to enable Georgia to remove him from the Indian territory. Immediately after his dismissal from office, he received a notice from Mr. Sandford, commander of the Georgian Guards, informing him that ten days were allowed for him to remove out of the unsettled limits of the State, after which time, if found within those limits, he would be subject to arrest and punishment. This is the humanity of General Jackson, to the ignorant and comparatively defenceless Cherokees. We copy the following notices from the Cherokee Phoenix, of June 4.

Oongillogy, Cherokee Nation, June 1, 1831.

MR. BOUNDNOTT—Dear Sir: The Georgia Guard, under the command of Col. Nelson, are now here with four prisoners, Messrs. Eliot and Dennis, white men, citizens of this nation by marriage, and the Rev. Mr. Trott, also a white man, who are charged with a violation of the Georgia law, in living in this nation by its allowance and law. The other is Mr. John West, a young gentleman and a Cherokee, who is charged with the high crime of using insolent language to the Guard. These four I saw last night under Guard, chained together in pairs and fastened with locks. Mr. David Vann, a member of the Cherokee Senate, and Thomas Woodard, are also arrested but not chained, who are not allowed to know the reason of their arrest until they arrive at headquarters, seventy or eighty miles from their respective residence. The Guard is still in pursuit of other men. They have a wagon along, in which they have a drum on which they beat, and a fife to make martial music. Your friend, JOHN RIDGE.

Hail, Columbia, happy land!

We have few additional facts to state: Mr. Trott is a Methodist itinerant missionary, under the direction of the Tennessee Conference. We understand he is not allowed to ride, and that he is, indeed, chained every night. The Rev. Mr. Claudier, Moravian missionary, was also arrested on Tuesday morning, and kept under guard about two hours, and then discharged on his claiming the privilege of having ten days notice. The Guard arrived at this place on Tuesday evening, and put up at their usual quarters. On Wednesday morning, a file of men, seven or eight in number, went to Mr. M'Coy's and arrested him while he was at breakfast; they also went to Mr. Hick's, but did not find him (he being not at home) after making a particular search in the house. When Mr. M'Coy was taken to the commander, it turned out that he was arrested for presiding, as president, over a meeting of individuals in this place a week or two since. Mr. Woodard was also imprisoned for a similar act—they were both discharged. As matters now go, it will soon become dangerous for any one to open his mouth and utter his opinion.

We will not enlarge upon this subject. He who reads will understand. To our Cherokee readers, we say, have patience and forbearance. Cultivate good feelings even to our enemies.—Let the public see that we are for peace and that we use none but peaceable measures to assert our rights. We do not yet suffer as others have suffered. Many have suffered death for opinions' sake—we have not yet come to that.

N. B. Since writing the above, we are informed the Guard passed by Springplace, and arrested Mr. Joseph Vann. Mr. V. is a native, and we presume is as ignorant of the cause of this arrest as the others were. There is nothing wanting but a court of inquisition to complete the tragedy.

Human Life.—A variety of curious calculations has lately been made in France, with respect to the average duration of human life, &c. in Paris, during the eighteenth century. It appears, that the average age of marriage was, for men, about twenty-nine years and three quarters—for women, about twenty-four years and three quarters; and that the average age of parents, at the birth of a son, was, for women, about twenty-eight years and a quarter—for men, about thirty-three years and a quarter. It follows that there were nearly three generations in Paris during the last century. It is a remarkable fact, that this estimate coincides with that of the Greeks, in their chronological tables.

The Sea Serpent.—This monster made his first appearance this season at Boothbay on Sunday last. He was seen again on Tuesday by two gentlemen at a distance of about sixty feet, and afterwards by ten or twelve citizens of Boothbay as he passed and repassed several times about 150 feet distant from them. He is described by the editor of the Wiscasset Journal, who was on the spot, as from 150 to 200 feet in length, of a brown color on the back and a yellow brown on the belly. He moved with an undulating motion like that of a leech or blood sucker, which gave to his back the appearance of the bumps described by those who have previously seen him.

Fish.—The Portsmouth Journal very justly boasts of the excellency of their fish market. It enumerates no less than twenty-six kinds, fresh water and salt, which are often found at their stalls.

Accident.—A horse attached to one of the cars on the Quincy Railway became unruly, broke the trace chain, and backed off the Railway, where it runs by a precipice, a height of about 20 feet. He fell by a man who was at work beneath, and wounded him so badly that he died that evening. The horse was not much hurt.

During the last quarter, \$42,607 auction duty were paid by eight auctioneers in Philadelphia.

Cure for Hydrophobia.—M. Costar, a French physician, gives the following as a preventive to hydrophobia:—Take two table spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime in powder, mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite.

Of this violent, unbridled, pugnacious, nose-pulling, cane-and-pistol, quarrelsome, exploding and exploded dynasty of mercenary factionists, when will the end come? When will the government be relieved from the invasion of Belial and Mammon, and the high places of authority fumigated and cleansed for the reception of honest and decent people? N. Y. Whig.

Cutting an Indenture.—Among legal objections as to forms, there is one on the subject of which many of the legal fraternity appear to be unacquainted. Not long since an attempt was made to invalidate an indenture, because, though perfect in all parts, the paper on which it was written was not cut in at the top. Judge Burroughs desired to look at the deed, and taking his scissors from his pocket, he quietly zigzagged it and returned it to the profound lawyer by whom the quibble had been started, as a valid instrument.—Journal of Law.

Ancient Memorials.—We find it stated in our late English papers that a tasselled Roman pavement has recently been discovered in Leicester. It measures 20 feet by 17. The tassels are very small, and exhibit a regular pattern, divided into octagonal compartments, richly embroidered with wreaths, &c. within which are devices of great variety and beauty. It is supposed to have been 1600 years in existence.

Robbery of the Canadian Giant.—The Montreal Courant of the 18th ult. states that the Canadian Giant has been robbed of a sum of money amounting to about \$2500, on board the steamboat Franklin, on Lake Champlain. The person suspected of the robbery, followed the Giant from New-York, and is supposed to have succeeded in getting the trunk containing the money ashore at Plattsburgh. This lightfingered gentleman made attempts on the locks of several other trunks on board the Franklin.

The very finest thread which is used in making lace is passed through the strong flame of a lamp, which burns off the fibres, without burning the thread itself. The velocity with which the thread moves is so great that you cannot perceive any motion at all. The time of thread off a wheel through the flame, looks as if it were at rest; and it appears a miracle that it is not burnt.

Navigation of the Connecticut.—It is now settled that the Connecticut River may be navigated more than two hundred miles from its mouth. In one year's time, the communication by steam from one end of the Connecticut valley to the other will have been completed.

The boys who lately stole a large amount of gold from a broker's office in New-York, have been caught at Albany. Most of the money was found concealed in New-York.

An advertisement in the Washington papers states that a lady, supposed to be about ninety years old, suddenly disappeared from her residence in that city.

## MORAL.

## 'A WARNING.'

Within a few weeks we have seen in our city papers many warnings to the intemperate, but not one to the temperate. If a woman in a fit of drunkenness commits suicide, or murders her own offspring, it is 'a warning to the intemperate!' Should it not rather be a warning to the temperate—particularly the temperate drinker? Of what avail is it to tell the drunkard of a man who died from intemperance? He will doubt the fact, or pretend to do so—mere stories, got up to frighten children; or, that 'he had stopped drinking, which occasioned his death!'

We have many times heard people who are fond of a 'little drop,' say, they did not believe the story of a man's selling the leg of his son, which had been amputated, for three shillings, wherewith he purchased whiskey. Oh, no! that was too bad! And while they would not believe such a story, they would let their own children's legs go naked during the most intense cold of our winter months, for all their exertions or care to clothe them! What drunkard does not know this? And what temperate drinker, or distiller, or vender, or advertiser, has not often seen the evidences of it?

The newspapers are perfectly willing to publish warnings to the IN-temperate, but are equally willing to advise the temperate or 'once-in-a-while' drinker, where he can purchase liquors. There is too much inconsistency in this to be endured; and we ardently hope the time will soon arrive, when our commercial papers will discard all liquor advertisements from their columns. Until they do so, they cannot properly be numbered among the friends of reform.

If the retailer of spirituous liquors must have compensations of conscience, when the liquor he sells is the cause of strife and bloodshed—why should not the advertiser have the same compensations? He has participated in the profits and received his share of the benefits arising from the traffic; and so long as he is willing to receive one dollar, he would rejoice if the trade was of sufficient magnitude to increase his profits an hundred fold. It is folly for any man to say he is opposed to intemperance, so long as he receives a share of the profits arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Sandy Hill Temperance Advocate.

VERY POLITE. At a certain Temperance meeting, we have been told, several reasons were pro-

posed, why persons should join a society. Among them one was,—'Because intemperance leads to hell.' This met with opposition, on the ground that it would be offensive to some. A colored clergyman present, moved to amend it thus:—'Because intemperance leads to a place which would offend some people's ears to name.' The amendment was rejected, and the original reason carried, nem. con.—Ibid.

## PROFANITY.

In a charge to a grand jury, in Florida, we find the following remarks made by the judge. It is not often that we see the profane swearer so pointedly rebuked from the judicial bench, on occasions of this kind:—

'I cannot forbear noticing, and calling your attention to an offence against the public morals, but too frequently practised by all classes in society; I mean the practice of profane swearing in common conversation. Of all the vices, the wickedness and ingratitude of man have been able to invent, there is none that furnishes a more melancholy evidence of moral degradation and depravity of mind, than the practice of profane swearing in common conversation; because it is attended with no possible advantage or pleasure. The unchaste, the glutton, the drunkard, may plead in their behalf the pleasure resulting from sensual indulgence, and the strength of temptation, arising, perhaps, from some constitutional bias;—yet I do not hesitate to say, that no person was ever yet born in the world, with a propensity to profanity or blasphemy. The swearer is not influenced by the hope of profit, which animates the thief or gambler. Profanity leads to lying, and the practice of lying is the high road to perjury.'

## PROPOSALS

For Publishing a Weekly Paper, in the city of Philadelphia, by

JUNIOUS C. MOREL AND JOHN P. THOMPSON, TO BE ENTITLED

## THE AMERICAN.

We believe that whatever measures are used, resorted to, having for their object the removal of our native, free born Colored Population, out of the United States, ought, by all true Philanthropists, to be considered and treated as measures taken to perpetuate Slavery, with its baneful effects, in this great republic.

The primary objects of the American shall be, to convey useful and wholesome information to our colored Brethren, and at the same time endeavor to stimulate them in the paths of education and virtue. Religion, Morality, and Temperance, being the three greatest steps in civilization, shall always find a conspicuous place in our sheets. The Constitution of these States shall be respected by us, whilst we shall unceasingly cry against Slavery in any manner, fully believing there exists no such term in the Philanthropist's Vocabulary, as Humane Slaveholding. The sheets of the American shall never be polluted by advocating such pithy Philanthropy as is set forth by the American Colonization Society and its allies. For before God we know of no other home for the native born man of color, than 'these United States.' The true interests of our brethren shall be faithfully watched and zealously advocated. Under such impressions and with these promises, we have deemed it expedient to call our friends and brethren to support us in our undertaking, resting perfectly satisfied, that they are sensibly convinced of the utility of establishing such a vehicle in this city. The first number of the American will appear as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the publishing.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The American will be issued every Saturday morning, printed on a fine sheet of medium paper and large types, at two dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscription will be received for less term than six months.

Communications, &c., &c., will for the present, post paid, be received and attended to, by directing to the Editors, at No 194, South Sixth Street, Philadelphia. May 30th, 1831.

## JOHN B. PERO.

NO. 2 &amp; 3,

In rear of Dock Square, near the City Tavern.

## BOSTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR SALE,

COLOGNE and Lavender Waters, of first quality, wholesale and retail.

Also, just received, a fresh supply of the following prime articles, viz:

Otto of Rose, Macassar and Antique Oil, Milk of Roses, Bear's Oil, Cornet Oil, Essence of Orange, Essence Soap, Lemon and Bergamot, Rusin Ess. Grease, French Roll and Pot Pourri, Naples, English, Windsor, Palm, Transparent, Castile and Fancy Soaps; Shoe, Head, Clothes and Teeth Brushes; Swan's Down Powder Puffs, Emery's and Pomroy's Straps, Fine Teeth, Pocket and Dress Combs, Court Plaster, Real French Hair Powder, Playing Cards, Old English Razors, H. Furber's Gentlemen's Shaving Soap, first quality, from Windsor, England; Rose do. Wash Balls, Tooth Pinks, Penknives, Scissors, Calf Skin Pocket Pooks and Wallets, Pencils and Cases, Teeth Powder, Pouches, Alpacas, Snuff Boxes, Curling Tongue, Large and Small Blackball, Day and Martin's Real Japan Blacking, Warren's do. Hayden's do. Silver plated Pencil Cases, Collars, Stocks, Stiffeners, Gloves, Rouge, German Hones, Britannia and Wooden Lathering Boxes, Light Boxes, Tweezers, Dominos, Scratches and Curls, Hair Pins, &c.

An extensive assortment of articles required for gentlemen travelling.

N. B. Razors and Penknives put in ample stock at short notice. March 26. eopfm.